Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1860. Bixty of the 104 counties in the State give Coom's 46,806; McClarty, 25,507; Bolling, 8,572; Hopkins,

385; Kelly, 284. LOUISVILLE, August 12, 1860, Eighty-four counties give Coombs and McClarty 95,841; over all 8,565.

Missourl Election.

Sr. Louis, August 12, 1860. The Republican says Henderson, Democrat, is defeated for Congress in the Hd Dis rict by 249. As far me beard from, Jackson leads Orr, for Governor, 6 290

Kentucky Democratic State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.), Satarday, August 11, 1860. The Democratic State Convention met to-ay. D. P. White was made President. Eighty-seven countles were represented by 700 Delegates. Archy Dixon and John C. Mason were nominated Electors at Large, and a full Douglas ticket was made out Resolutions repudiating coalition, and reaffirming the Cincinnati Platform, were passed amid immense appla use.

New-York State Politics. Sing Sing, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1860.

The Hon. Gaylord B. Hubbell and James Williamson were chosen delegates to the State Convention by the Republicans of the HIII Assembly District of Westchester County to-day. Resolutions approving of the counce of the Gon. G. B. Hubbell in the last Legislature, and indersing the administration of Gov. Morgan,

UTICA, Saturday, Aug. 11 1860.
S. Artbur Gilbert was to-day chos n delegate to the Douglas Democratic State Convention. He was instructed to oppose any fusion.

Ohio Congressional Nomination. ZANESVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 11 1860.
The Republicans of the XVIth District nominate
William B. Cutter for Congress.

Mr. Seward in Bangor, Me. Bangos, august 12, 1860.

Governor Seward of N. w York arrived in this cityesterday morning by the steamer Webster, and we received on the wharf by crowds of citizens. He way waited on at Bangos, H. waited on at Bangor House in the afternoon by the Wide-Awakes and an unusual crowd. He spoke a few minutes, after which Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Hon. J. P. Hall, Hon. I. Washburne, jr., and Gov. Morril were loudly called for, and briefly responded. Mr. Seward leaves for his home to-morrow morning by the cars by the way of Portland and Boston.

How They Carry on the Campaign in Pennsysvania.

McConnell shurder, Sturday, Aug. 11, 1860.

The Democracy held a county meeting last night, at which there was a regular skirmish between the Douglas and Breckinridge parties, and much bitter feeling was evinced. The meeting broke up in a row.

During the absence of Mr. Sansom, editor of The Democrat, at Cresson, the Breckinridge party entered his office, mutilated the forms, run up the Breckinridge flag, and issued an edition of the paper under that banner. The affair created great excited ent. The affair created great excitegent.

A personal rencounter took place after the meeting between Mr. Sansom, editor of The Democrat, and G. A. Smith, a Breckinridge man and an attorney. Sensom gave Smith the he, when the latter collared him.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

FATHER POINT, Aug. 12, 9 p. m.

No signs of the Anglo-Saxon. Weather fair and sleer. The Bohemian, for Liverpool, passed down at

The Excursionists.

The schooner Pleasure, the Hon. G. W. Scranton Acting Commodore, arrived at this port last night. The party will probably pursue their voyage east to-morror.

News from Pike's Peak.

St. Joseph, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1860.

Denver City dates to August 4 are received.

The trial of Carl Wood, for attempting to kill Mr Biers, editor of the Rocky Mountain News, has closed The jury stood one for, and eleven against acquittal. The case was then referred to the people, who voted to zens was then referred to the people, who votes send Wood out of Denver. Comparatively few citizens were present, the crowd being principally made up of the prisoner's friends. He was escorted to the edge of the town by twenty-five men, and thence several miles further by his gambling friends. The result of the trial was altogether unexpected to the community and has caused great it digmation. of the trial was altogether unexpected to the community, and has caused great indignation.

The mining news is unimportant. No rich leads have lately been quantity.

lately been opened.

Many persons were leaving daily for the States.

The last express from Denver brought \$13,000 in

The Chicago Zouaves.

The Chicago Zonaves were escorted to the paradeground this afternoon by the National Guards, and gave an exhibition drill, to the immense gratification of the spectators, many of whom were ladies. The Zonaves leave for home to morrow morning.

E. G. Atkineon committed suicide last evening at his residence, corner of Ninth and Pine streets. The cause of the rash act is unknown. He was at the time of his death a member of the firm of D. G. Foller & Co. of Paducab, and supposed to be engaged in a prosperous lusiness.

Fire in Mobile.

Monile, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

A fire yesterday near the depot destroyed a numbe of buildings. Loss \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Mexican Affairs.

NEW-ORLEARS, Friday Aug. 10, 1860.
Lerdo Tejada wri es that the Constitutional Government has certain intelligence that the Spanish government is fitting out an expedition to give moral support to Miramon s third expedition againgst Vera Cruz. Fire in New-Orleans.

A row of buildings on Royal street, extending from Custom-House street to Rienville street, occupied as furniture, liquor and piano stores, were burned last night. The loss is small, and mostly insured.

Brig Zone Ashore.

Brig Zone Ashore.

Boston, Satorday, Aug. 11 1860.

The brig Zone, from Caba, bound here, went ashore last night in the fog on Rain Island Ledge, and bilged. She had a cargo of 1,400 boxes of sugar for Montreal, and eighty hogheads of molasses on New-York account.

Murder.

BALTIMORE, August 12 1860.

Ewanuel Irans, a member of the City Council from the First Ward, had a difficulty last night at his house with his brotter-in-law, and fired a shot gun at him, which took effect on a brother of his intended victim, pamed Johneritz, ki ling him almost instantly. pamed Johneritz, ki ling him almost instantly.

DR. CHEEVER IN EDINBURGH .- The following invitation from four of the leading clergymen in Edinburgh has been addressed to Dr. Cheever. An invitation has also been extended to him by the Lutheran Reformation Society, asking him to attend the T.i-Centenary of the Scottish Reformation, to be held in Edinburgh on the 14th of August:

" Ергивинон, July 11, 1860. "TO THE REV. DR. CHEEVER, -REV. DEA the undersigned, having learned with much satisfaction that you now see it to be consistent with your duty to visit our country, desire to assure you of a most hearty

visit our country, desire to assure you of a most hearty welcome awaiting you, so far as we are personally concerned, and so far as our influence extends.

"Without presuming to pronounce any judgment on matters of ecclesiastics or congregational arrangement, or on the conduct of other paries not before us, we cherish a confident hope and expectation that your explanations and appeals will have the effect, by the biessing of God of calling forth au stantial tokess of support to want you self, and awakening fresh your thy toward you self, and awakening fresh zea

estimpathy toward von self, and a season freely zerin the good cause of negro emateipation

"We heartily wish you success in the stand which
you are making, amid difficulties and discurage sents
tota few, in its support; and we are reversed dear
Sir,

Your brethren in Christ,

"ROBERT CANOLISM,
"W. LINDSAY ALEXANDES,
"ILAMES SEGER"

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GOV. HOUSTON Gov. Houston, in the following letter, desies that he proposes to withdraw fr m the contest for the Pres

"Austin, July 31, 1860.

"J C. Smith esq.: Your letter making inquiry as to whether I have withdrawn the use of my name in connection with the Presidency and declared for Mr. Bell has been received and I basten to reply.

"Having consented to the use of my name as the people's candidate for the Presidency, it is but just to those who have put me forward that I should say the rejort has no foundation in truth. As I have had no agency in presenting my name to the American people, so I leave to my fellow-citizens perfect freedom of action. I shall not weigh success against principle, nor absudon a cause from motives of policy. If it is the wish of the people to vote for me, they have a right to do to. If they do not desire my services, it will be recollected that I have not asked their suffrages.

"That parties and conventions and their candidates to so great an extent divide the public mind, is no source of discouragement to me. In the distracted state of our politics, I see the germ of a better future. The day of conventions and their chicanery is past. The wand has fallen from the hards of politicians; and they are powerless only as against themselves. The control was present a shock now from the war of fac-

The wand has false from the hards of pouncess. The they are powerless only as against themselves. The councy may meet a shock now from the war of factions, but a healthy reaction will follow, which will result in their complete dow fall. I have seen the rise and the fall of the convention system. If I have contributed in the least to arouse my follow citizens to the days of its continuance, I am content. If convinced tri uted in the least to arouse my fellow citizens to the dat ger of its continuance, I am content. If convinced that my rame stood as a sumbling block in the way of the perpetuity of the Union, or that one ray of its glory was darkened by my form. I would implore my fellow citizens to ceare to remember me. When a stripling I obeyed the calls of my country, and gave my blood in its defense. Throughout a vancing years, I have endeavored to serve it faithfully; I have been with it in times of peril, and it is now doubly dear to me from the fact that, as life s winter gathers about me. I realize times of peril, and it is now doubtly dear to me from the fact that, as life s winter gathers about me, I realize that my posterity must soon share its fortunes, deprived of my aid or counsel. And among the most grateful feelings that come to my aid now, is the recollection that though throughout an eventfullife, the bosy tonger of slander has of en detracted from my fame, a love for the Union has been so implanted on my character that none have dared to impeach my devotion to it. It should at least be some satisfaction to me that at a time when parties and party platforms were in the ascendenwhen parties and party platforms were in the ascenden-cy, I passed the standard of the constitution and the Union in Texas, and made the first fight upon that simple declaration of principles against dismion. My only hope is that all men who sincerely desire the pres-ervation of the government will unite together in the

present contest against sentionalism.
"I flave 10 inspirations for the Presidency, beyond a desire to be useful to my country. If the part I have assumed in the past years has contributed to bring before the people the question of union or dismion (for such is now the isne), and to inspire a determination to put down dismion in the North and South, my ambition will receive more solace than the Presidency birion will receive more solace than the Presiden-could afford. Could I be the means now of putting end to sectional strife; of silencing the agitation on the slavery question; of breaking down parties based on geographical distinctions, and of uniting my follow citi-zens in su port of patriotic electors in the different States trusting to their love of country to give the nation a President and Vice-President who would ad-minister the government once again with honesty, wisdom, impartiality, and with a regard for our national horor, I would be will ng to cose my public career, and fird in retirement that happiness which those high

in station know not.
"While I have expressed no preference for any of the "While I have expressed no preference for any of the candidates now before the country, I have at the same time experienced the hope that the people would soon see whither they were drifting; that the war of fastions would cease and that upon some common basis they would unite and prevent the triumph of either sectionalism or disunion. Party names or party champions should sink into insignificance when the palladium of our liberties is three ened. The blessings we enjoy, the government which our fathers gave us, the constitution and the Union should be the first in the heart of every patriot, and he who fails to sacrifice all else to maintain these, is unworthy the name of American.

"I regard this contest as one in which the permanency of the Union is involved. I desire to see Texas present an united front against the effort to maintain here a sectional party; and to this end I desire to say is that it my wish that the electors associated with my name shall be perfectly free to cast the electoral vote of Texas for any national man, most likely to defeat either sectionalism or dismion.

"Having ever here convered to Abolitionism from

to defeat either sectionalism or disunion.

"Having ever been opposed to Abolitionism from the North, and disunion and the recepting the African slave trade from the South, I believe the defeat of these elements should be the desire of every patriot.

"I cannot conclude this letter without acknowledging a full sense of obligations to those friends who have

expressed a preference for me, upon principle, over others. Their kindness has been gratuitous, for I have not sought to influence any in favor of my advance ment, and their support is, therefore, more highly appropriate

"I hope that, in justice to my friends, those paper which have published the report of my wi hdrawa will also give this letter a place in their columns."
"SAM HOUSTON."

-The Political Text-Book for 1860 contains a history of the struggle for the extension or restriction of Slavery in the Territories of the United States.

-At a Young Men's Republican mass meeting at Bearytown, Seneca Co., on the 9th inst., one of the principal speakers pronounced Horace Greeley to be one of the most infamous rascals with which any political party was ever cursed."

-There were some errors in a recent list of the Ger man papers of the country which support the Republican cause. For instance: The Abendzeitung of this city is not a weekly, but a daily paper, and a very able one too. The Telegraph of Buffalo and The Abendzeitung of Cincinnati are also daily, and not weekly papers. Moreover, the whole number of German Republican papers exceeds 70; while the published list gives only 56.

-One of the authors of Mr. Linceln's biography ralates an interesting instance of the latter's political sagacity. He had triumphantly answered that set of interrogatories which Mr. Douglas calculated would crush him, and in return had made up his mind that his antagonist should be presented with a collection. His plan was to compel him, by public interroga ion, to repudiate the Deed Scott decision or the doctrine of unriendly legislation in the Territories. Before the disussion commenced at Freeport, Mr. Lincoln informed his friends of his intention They unanimously counseled him to abandon his purpose; ' for," said they, if you put that question to him, he will perceive that an answer giving practical force an effect to the Dred Scott decision in the Territories inevitably loses him the battle, and he will therefore reply by affirming the decision as an abstract principle, but denying its practical application." "But," said Mr Lincolu, "if he does that he can never be President." His friends replied, "That is not your lookout-you are after the Senatorship." "No, gentlemen," said he, "I am killing larger game! The battle of 1860 is worth a hundred of this! From the day that Mr. Douglas promulgated this doctrine of "unfriendly legislation" to save himself in Illinois, he was a doomed man in all the South, and the "battle of 1860" was won for the Republicans, though Mr. Lincoln of course could not know that he was to be their gallant leader.

-The Constitution, the highest authority on the subject, inquires what laws the owner of a slave would ask Congress to pass, taking it for granted that the Territorial Legislature has by 'non-action' neglected its duty, or by 'unfriendly legislation' transcended its powers? First, he would ask that a law be passed declaring that the stealing of a negro, either with the intention of gain or for the purpose of running him to a Free State, is a crime, and punishable with Penitentisty imprisonment. Is there snything in such a law, the right and title of the owner to the property being recegnized and established, to which any honest man would or should object? We understand how these engaged in negro stealing might object to the passage of such a law, but how those, and we hope they compose a large majority of the Northern people, who hold to the doctrines which influence men of character and probity should find any difficulty, is to us unsecount-

- We have received from a gentleman of Henderson Ky., the following letter:

Once or twice I have noticed editoria's in your Once or twice I have bounced sandy and paper stating that the Hop. A. Dixon of Kentucky, and who, when in the Uni ed States Senate introduced the amendus at repealing the Missouri Compromiss to Mr. Douglas's Territorial bill, is out for Mr. B extinciple. This is doing Mr. Dixon gross injustice. Mr. Dixon, before the nomination at Baltimors, was out for Mr. Douglas, and since the nomination has been one of his starchest friends, making speeches for him, and doing everything he can to secure Mr. Douglas's

-The Republicans of the townships of Hohokus and Franklin, N. ... held an enthusiastic ratification meet ing on Friday night, at which the friends of the cause for miles around, including large numbers from Paramas. Saddle River, Hobokus and Ridge wood were assembled. The meeting was organized by the appointment of ex Judge Ackernan as Chairman and Mr. S. A. M. Gregor as Secretary, and was addressed by the Hon Wm G. Morean, of Indiana, in a spirited manper, for pearly an hour.

-The following delegates to the Republican State Convention have been chosen: Herkimer, First District, James H. Weathermax and S. Graves; Ulster, First District George H. Sharp, Egbert Whittaker; Second District, George T. Pierce, John W. Has-brouck; Third District, John Lyon, Harvey S. Ladew; Wyoming county, James H. Loomis, of Attica; William Bristol, of Gainesville.

-A. E. Andrews and Daniel Clark have been chosen delegates from Broome, to the Syracuse Republican

- On Wednesday evening, there was an immens gathering of German Republicans at Toledo, Ohio Mr. Hassameck addressed to them a speech two hourand twenty minutes in length. After the meeting there was a fine parade of the Wide-Awakes.

-Unquestionably the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever seen in Iowa assembled at Des Moines on the 4th inst Ten thousand Republicans were there. During the afternoon there was speating from two stands; in the ever ing from three.

-At the Republican mass meeting in St. Clair County, Ill., among the banners borne in the procesion was one-" Here are the Democrats of 1856," after which followed a large party of men who voted for Buchanan, but will now vote for Lincoln.

-The Wide-Awake Republicans of Birmingham Township, Chester County, have started a new company, which is the first of its kind, undoubtedly. It is no more nor less than a company of mounted Wide-Awakes. The equipments are to consist of a black wool hat, turned up at one side, a cape and a torch, the pole of which will rest in a holster fastened to the stirrup. A blue saddle cover will be provided for each horse. The name chosen was "The Brandywine Equestrian Wide-Awake Club." They number al-The Brandy wine ready twenty-five members.

-On Thursday, in Camden, Maine, an immens Republican meeting was held. The gathering was the largest ever seen east of Portland, over 8,000 per ple being present. Eloquent speeches were made by Hon. John P. Hale, Hon. S C. Fessenden, Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., Gov Morrill, and T. R. Simonton, Esq. In the evening there was the greatest torchlight procession ever seen in Maine. More than 1,000 Wide-Awakee, from Bavgor, Hampden, Belfast and Rockland, were present and took part in the demonstration.

-"Lincoln is a dead letter in this county," said The Eastern Argus. To which The Groton Mercury reorted, "Like other 'dead letters,' he will be sent to Washington."

-A grand rally of the Republicans of Elkhart County, Ind. took place at Goshen on the 4th inst. The

Indianapolis Journal seay:
"A beautiful ash pole, 140 feet high, was erected, surmounted with a moul, and flaunting from its top a streamer inscribed with the names of Lincoln and Bamlin. From every portion of the county they came, with harners, devices, and emblems of Republicanism. One of the most noticeable features was a large wagon, one of the most noncease reactive was a large ways, sided up with rails, drawn by fourteen yoke of oxen. On a platform inside two honest sialwart laborers, representing Honest Old Abe and his colleague, John Hanks, were engaged in splitting rails, which ever and anon they dropped overboard to aid in fencing is the Sham Democracy, while cheer upon cheer greeted the Sham Democracy, while cheer upon cheer greeted the lat orers as they plied their welcome task."

-Mr. Breckinridge, baving been nominated for the Presidency by the Richmond Southern Rights' Convention, accepts that nomination in the following

"LEXINGTON, July 26, 1860 "DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of the 26th ultimo, containing official information of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Democratic Convention assembled at Richmond, I have to say that I accept the nomination, and shall strive to merit the confidence implied by the action of the Convention.

wention.

"I trust that a full discussion of existing issues will result in establishing the Constitution and Union of the States upon immovable foundations.

"With good wishes, I am your friend,
"JOHN C. BRECKINKIDGE.
"JOHN C. BRECKINKIDGE.

Hop. John Erwin, President of the Convention, Greensborough, Ala."

-The Boston Courier says: "We venture to pre dict that the aggregate of popular votes thrown for Bell and Everett will exceed that of Lincoln and Ham-

-A flourishing Republican club has been organized in Scranton, Luzerne County, Pa. Its executive officers have made arrangements for a series of political addresses, and everything in that region indicates the warmest enthusia m for Lincoln and Hamlin.

-A correspondent in Birmingham, Conn., writes a

fellows: "I see by The Journal of Commerce that the 'Black "I see by The Journal of Commerce that the 'Black Republics I Liberty Pole' in this village has been rebuked by the clouds.' Now this happens to be a Democrat c pole, erected by the former Warden of this Borough, who is an ardent and pregressive National Democrat. Its history runs thus: A vote (illegel) was passed in the Borough meeting authorising the Warden to expend one hundred and fifty dollars for a liberty pole, as he called for that amount. The pole, after much delay, was erected, and the bill presented, without items—in amount \$320—whereugen some of the members procured an injunction against its payment. The matter is now in course of against its payment. The matter is now in course of highlightin, and thus far the pole wands to the credit of the Democracy. A Buchanan Breckieridge man, on beholding its forlorn condition on the morning after the cata-trophe, remarked that thunder and lightning could not lave so effectually shivered it to pieces; it must have been the work of the old Rail-splitter. Is not this 'omittons' indeed ?

-7 he Wheeling (Va) Intelligencer save: "We amonaced on Saturday morning that a Lin-coln and Hamilio pole would be raised near the La Belle Rolling Mills, that evening at 5 a clo &. At that four a large crowd calleded, and everything for rais-ing the pele being in trim, it was hoisted with a rapidi-ty and enthusiasm that never was distanced in these parts. The pole stands 112 feet from the ground, and from its not there swells to the breeze a beautiful penparts. The pole stands 112 feet from the ground, and from its top there swells to the breeze a beautiful pennon and a streamer, bearing the honored names of Lincoln and Hamlin. A temporary flag of the stars and stripes was run up, which, in a few days, will give these to a never and much larger one of the same kind. Between three and four hundred persons were present. Among them we discovered, pretty heartily at the reper, some persons whom we had heretofore at the ropes, some persons whom we had heretofore supposed belonged to the other parties, but who, with-out making any noise about it, are going in strong for Lincoln and translin, and who, in company with lots more of the same sort, will be found voting the glori-ous Republican ticket on the 6th day of next Novemous Republican tickes on the 6th day of next November. After the pole had been raised, speeches were made by Meerers Caldwell, Campbell, and E. M. Norton, and it was not until it began to grow dark that the enthusiastic crowd were content to break up and disperse Three cheers and a tiger, say we, for the gallant Republicans of South Wheeling. Another pole will be put up this week near the Fifth Ward Market."

The General Republicans of No. 101.

-The German Republicans of Troy held a great meeting in that city on Wednesday evening, heard addresses from Dr. Meyer of Albany, and others, and sfierward formed a German Wide-Awake Club, the President of which is Mr. Philip Gauther.

-The Portland Advertiser of the 10th inst. savs: "The display last night of the two Wide-Awake Clubr, the Lir coln and the Hamlin Guards, was beyond all question the best torch light procession ever winessed in our city. The several corps were their uniforms, the Grays appearing in the black wide awake cape, their own not being yet completed; but they here their variegated lasterns, which produced a fine effect, slithough not so brilliant as the torch. The Portland and Cumberland Bands, with the Wide-Awake Drum Corps, afforded fine music, and as the local variety of the produced of the convergence of the produced of the music, and as the local variety of the produced of the pr long procession of over four hundred in number, wound its way through our streets, there was but one expres-it n of approval and satisfaction among all classes, save and except a few blind wen who can't see even the

- The Baltimore Patriot thus defines its position in the Presidential question:
"The course of The Patriot has been uniformly for

the Union of those opposed to Democracy. It has persistently, and consistently, advocated a united opposition to Democracy; and in this view, expressed regret at the course of the Republican Party in Maryland in nominating an Electoral ticket. We thought it the duty of Republicans here, and their interest, to unite their votes with the majority of those opposed to Democracy, and cast their ballots for Bell. And it is 'upon that principle alone that a victory can be secured—a victory, crushing and overwhelming the Janusfaced Democracy, in this State. But when certain orators, affecting to lead the Union party in Maryland, advir that party, which they know is composed of Whigs and Americans, to unite in upport of a Locifoco, and speak of the Republican party, equally opposed as themselves to Locofocolum, as the "common enemy," we are not surprised at the determination of the Republicans here to keep up and vote for their men, regardless of consequences. The "common enemy," in our opinion, is the Locofoco party, and none other. In Maryland we regard the Republican party as part of the Opposition which we wish to see united against Democracy, and which acknowledge nothing in common with the Democracy."

—The Wide-Awakes of Columbus, Ohio, on Wednes-

-The Wide-Awakes of Columbus, Ohio, on Wedne day celebrated F. P. Blair's election, by a torchlight procession. After passing a series of resolutions culogistic of Mr. Blair and the cause which he represents they marched to the house of Gov. Dennison, who reviewed Mr. Blair's political career in a short speech The procession then moved on to the residences of ex-Gov Chase and the Hon. Samuel Galloway, who also addressed them. We append the greater portion of Mr. Chase's very eloquent and appropriate re

"We have good cause, my friends, to rejoice in this result. Mr. Blair is no rare convert to Republican pinciples. He avowed the Free-Soil faith which he now professes in 1848, soon after he returned from the Mexican war, in which he served as a private soldier Mexican war, in which he served as a private soldier under Kearney and Doniphan; and he has always, under all circumstances, remained faithful to it. It is true he did not separate himself from the so-called Democratic party till since 1856; for he thought it his duty to remain in it, and sustain Col. Benton in his contest with the propagandists of Slavery. But it is within my knowledge that, in that year, 1856, after his first election to Congress, so deep was his interest in the success of the Republican cause, that he proposed to resign his seat and devote his energies to the promotion and support of the Frement electoral ticket premotion and support of the Frement electoral ticker in Misscuri. He only yielded this purpose in compli ance with the dissuasions and remonstrances of his Republican friends. We also know that when he was sgain a candidate, in 1858, it was as an avowed Republican. Nominally defeated then, he appealed to the House of Representatives, which, after full investigation, decided that he had been really elected by a majority of legal votes, and awarded him the seat. Unwilling to retain it however, with a shadow of question upon to retain it, however, with a shadow of question upon his right, he resigned at the close of the last session and carried his appeal to the people. That appeal ha-resulted in the substantial triumph over which we re joice; and I venture the prediction that in the next House of Representatives the Republican cause will have no firmer adherent, and the Administration of Abraham Lincoln no friend more faithful and no sup-porter more judicious that Frank Blair. But, my friends, we should especially rejoice in the election of Mr. Blair for another reason. He is the first Republi-can Representative in Congress from a Slave State. He has bravely met and conquered the better preju-dices which Pro-Slavery demagogues have made it their business to excite throughout the South against Republicanism and Republican principles and measures. His election, we may hope, is but the auspicious beginning of a new era in the South, and indicates the restoration of the freedom-giving policy of her noblest sons in the earlier days of the Republic, instead of the established Slavery propagation of the restoration and appropriate times. gandism of more contracted spirits in these latter times. We cannot easily overestimate the services which such men as Blair and Brown in Missouri, Clay in Kenmen as Blair and Brown in Missouri, Chay in Ren-tucky, Caldwell in Virginia and their noble associates in their respective States, have rendered and are ren-dering to the cause of Freedom and Progress. Would that I could add to this roll of noble names that of the generous and accomplished Davis of Maryland as an avowed coworker and associate in the work of bring-ing back the South to the faith and policy of the fathers ing back the South to the faith and policy of the fathers of the Republic. But I must not detsin you, my friends. The theme extends too widely. The fringes of the vast curtain which hides the future are all luminous with the glories of the coming day. I will not attempt to lift it. Let us only steadfastly maintain our principles; let us sustain each other by generous sympathy and cordial appreciation; and, in this spirit, let us work and wait. The vail will rise; the future will be ours."

PERSONAL.

ours.'

-The New-York correspondent of The Charleston Courier says that "Lola Montez is neither out of town nor dead. She is, however, still here very sick. Although her life was recently despaired of, she is now better, but her permanent recovery is not looked for. The seeds of consumption are so firmly rooted that she will never be able entirely to remove them."

-The New-Orleans correspondent of The Charles-ton Courier writes on the 3d inst. that some of the young men of the Crescent City "have been fighting, or trying to fight duels, this hot weather. Yesterday, there was affoat a rumor that a most determined affair was to come off between two of our Second District merchants. Rapicis were to be the weapons, and the fight was to be à l'outrance, and was to be continued until one or the other party was slain. But the seconds found means, it is pleasant to know, to compromise the difficulty, and to prevent the bloody engagement contemplated. To-day, I learn another affair d'honneur is coming off over at Algiers, the parties being two young gentlemen who were prevented from fighting yesterday. On that day two down-town young gentlemen fought with small swords, there havng been a previous caning affair, of the merits of which I know nothing. One of the contestants was wounded in the sword-arm, and a reconciliation of matters emued. Hot work this, with the mercury at 960 above zero, '

-Mr. Lincoln's appearance on the grounds where the great Republican demonstration was made at Springfield, Ill., last Wednesday, was the occasion of so much enthusiasm, even after he had twice addressed the crowd, that he was obliged to exclaim with characteristic humor: "I came here, fellow citizens, expecting quiet, but as it seems I am a great disturber of the peace, I wish you would allow me to depart."

-A neat and charming maiden in Indiana, the fortunate possessor of a considerable property, became engaged for marriage to a green unattractive, clamsy boy of eighteen years. The day for the wedding was fixed, and the course of rustic love was running smoothly enough. One day the groom-expectant ap peared before his mistress with wrinkled brow, quiverng chin, eyes filled with tears. "My father says I shaint marry unless I first pay him for my time." This was all he said. The woman at once sent him to the sharp parent wi h instructions to learn the lowest rate of excharge at which the time could be transmuted into money. "I will sell you "-said the father -" for \$200, and not a cent less." "And I will buy you," returned the damsel, when the offer was com municated to her. She paid the money, married the property, and has since so assiduously cultivated it, that a great improvement, personally, morally, and intellectually, has taken place.

—Among the passengers by the Adriatic is William

S. Campbell, esq., United States Consul at Rotterdam. Mr. Campbell returns on leave for a few months, and the numerous friends to whom he has rendered services and hospitalities during so many years, will be glad to hear of his return to his native city.

-The Saturday Review speaks of a story that the ladies of the congregation of a fashionable preacher in London, are subscribing a fund to procure him a di-

-The New-York correspondent of The Rochester Union says that Paul Morphy has played only six or seven games of chees during the last year, and that he will not hereafter give nearly as much time to the game as he has heretofore given. Mr. Morphy says, however, that want of practice has no perceptible effect in weakening his force. -Some months since, the ship Uriel, of Boston,

Capt. Thomas Walker, on the way to Calcutta, fell in with the Portuguese brig-of-war Mondiego, in a sinking condition. The Mondiego was bound from China to Lisbon. A terrific gale prevailed at the time. At much risk, Capt. Walker succeeded in rescuing all the officers of the brig, nine in number, and 55 of the remaining portion of the brig's company, including two women. Forty seven of the persons on board the Por

tuguese brig west fown with her in spite of the exertiors of the captain, who lost one boat and had another stove in the attempt to save the entire company, and also split several sails, and sprung the mizzenmast o his vessel. On Wednesday a letter was received by Collector Whitney of Boston, from the State Depart ment at Washington, containing the intelligence that the Portuguese Government had noticed, in an appropriate and compliments y manner, the efficient and humane services of Capt. Walker and his subordinate officers on the occasion referred to. The Portuguese Minister, in his letter communicating the fact, alludes in terms of praise to the noble conduct of Capt. Walker, and expresses his gratification at being able to state that he has been made by the Home Government a Knight of the Flower and the Sword. The first and second matss, Thomas H. Griffin, and Edward A. Hall, also received splendid silver medals from the Govern ment of Portneal.

-The late eclipse having been nearly total at Algiers, caused great terror among the natives. On the op of their terraces they made a noise with pestles and mortar, or lighted in their rooms the small wax candles of which they purchase a supply at the time of the fete of the Mouloud (birthday of Mohammed). They called to mind with alarm that, according to tradition Algiers is to be one day destroyed under similar cir comstances by the sea rising to the hight of Sidi Ben Nour, which crowns one of the summits of the Bouzarea; and that future navigators, when sailing past, will point under their vessels and exclaim, "There stood Algiers."

-Garibaldi was fifty three years old on the 19th of last July. On that night there was a general illumination in Naples in honor of the event. The ministers of Government made a funny mistake. They thought the movement expressive hf confidence in the Governmen', and illuminated their own houses, while the Papal Nuncio, in his enthusiasm, illuminated with three colors.

-A medal has been struck at Palermo in honor of Garabaldi. It is of a large size, and the resemblance to the general is perfect. It commemorates the landing at Marsala on the 21st of May, the capture of Palermo on the 27th, and gives the names of the chiefs who fol lowed the general in his expedition—La Massa, Carini Stocco, Cairoli, Nino Bixio, Crispi, and Anfossi. It also bears the name of the general himself, and the year of his birth.

-The city of Milan is about to present to Marshal Vaillant an album, which will contain twenty-eight water-color drawings by the best artists of the city including Bisi, Massola, Fromagalli Pennuti, and Rossi. The cost will be about 15,000f.

- "The Emperor of Austria and the King of Bavaria," says a Munich letter, "have both promised to assist at the ceremony of opening the railway from Munich to Vienna, which is to take place in August. The two Sovereigns will meet at Salzburg, and proceed thence to Munich."

-Garibaldi has forwarded the following address t

the people of Sheffield: HUMANE AND FREE-MINDED MEN! I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of the 'Address' you have unanimously adopted in your meeting, held on the 11th of June in your Town-hall. Free Italy, that is now struggling with such self-denial as to strike with astonishment and terror her enemies for the rethat is now struggling with such self-denial as to strike with astonishment and terror her enemies for the redemption of her children still groaning under the scourge of thraidom, requests me to express the feeling of her deepest gratitude to the brave sons of England. No people in Europe better than British people can watch with greater interest the progress of Italian exertions and Italian welfare. England, the land of true liberty, cannot but sympathise with a people so long oppressed under the most ferocious tyranny, and now vindicating 6their right among free natious. Sicily has given the noble example of legal insurrection. She had a right to the assistance of her free Italian countrymen. The assistance did not fail. She is row free, and I am proud to have contributed to the result of this noble cause. Screened by God's help and protection we shall go forward. Do not let diplomacy interfere with us, and Italy will be to the Italians. Italy will be united, independent, free, and a deserving sister to Old England. Remember me and my countrymen to the noble and generous British people, and believe me,

Truly yours.

G. GARIBALDI.

Palermo, July 13."

LADY FRANKLIN.

Among the passengers by the Adriatic, which arrived on Saturday, was Lady Franklin, the widow of Sir John Franklin, the distinguished Arctic explorer. Her purpose, we understand, is to travel through the United States and Canada, and she will probably extend her tour as far as California, where she proposes to pass the Winter. While in this city and its vicinity, she is the guest of Mr. Henry Grinnell. No private woman of our day, except perhaps her

nisce, Florence Nightingale, is so well known as Lady Franklin: nor will her name ever be forgot as Arctic exploration remains a matter of history. Her husband sailed on his third voyage to the Arcti regions, in command of the Erebus and the Terror, in 1845, and from the moment that his failure to return made it probable that he and his gallant crew had perished, or were imprisoned by the loss of his ships in the relentless ice of the frozen North, his wife never ceased in her efforts to ascertain their fate, and insure their release if still in existence. The story has often been told. She sought the aid of her Government; she appealed to the world for assistance; and she spent nearly the whole of her own large private fortune in a never-tiring devotion to this one sole object of her life. Nor were her appeals in vain. The British Government sent expedition after expedition, manned by men as brave and as self-devoted as those they went to seek; two went was from this country on the same errand, one of which prejected entirely, and the other in part, by Mr. Henry Grinnell. They all added much to the geographical knowledge of the world, but no sign was found by any of them of the fate of the missing sailors. The last of these voyages of mercy was that under Capt. McClintock. Fourteen years had passed away, and there seemed bardly room for the slightest doubt that Franklin and his men had all long since perished. But Lady Franklin was not contented to cease her efforts while there was the faintest uncertainty. The Govern ment however, did not share her feeling, and declined any forther expenditure, and any further risk of life, in what seemed a barren search and a useless labor. Capt. McClintock's expedition, therefore, was sent out at her own charges, and this, which seemed a last, forlorn hope, was successful. He fol-lowed the Franklin expedition to Beechy Island, then making his way down Peel's Sound, toward the Magnetic Pole, he found, at length, what he sought, and what so many had sought for in vain before him. On King William's Island, he came upon the cairns which the unhappy men had erected, in the hope that at some future day they would be opened by the pious hands of countrymen. From the records left in them, he learned that Sir John Franklin bad died on board his ship, when beset in the ice, on the 11th of June, 1847, but died, bappily, before that great suffering overtook his men which afterward befell them. In April following when, no doubt, starvation had begun to stare them i the face, and when i was evident that the release of their ships was hopeless, they abandoned them, and marted on their terribie march for the Great Fish River. They never reached it. The Esquimaux, whem Capt. McClintock met, and who had seen them, eaid "they dropped by the way as they went along."
The bleached skeletons which he afterward found attested the truth of the report. Exhausted by dis ease and hunger and cold, the heroic men had fallen one by one as they dragged their weary limbs an gaunt bodies through the Arctic darkness over th Arctic ice. Capt. McClintock returned to England with the evidences of the result of his expedition, and

Lady Franklin, we understand, will remain for week at the country place of Mr. Grinnell, on the North River, to recover from the fatigues of the voyage, and will then go to Canada, to be present at the ceremony of opening the Victoria Bridge.

laid before the widow the few sad relice that attested

the fate of her husband and his followers.

MEXICO.

The "sick man" of the West is evidently no better A dispatch from Wa bington says the Government bas received news from Nexico that leading merchant and other conservative g. atlemen are presenting posttions to Juarez for the rectoration of peace, on ground that Miramon is nearly powerless, and that there petitions are signed by all except the clergy and those whom they control. The ada, to that it takes two o make a bargain seems to be lost sig ut of. It is very well to beg Juarez to restore peace, an. very well for Juarez to restore it, if he can. Unquestic pably, it is consummation very much to be desired; but the question, it is very clear, is, not whether peace is desirable but whether it can be brought about. If the Church party will neither ask for it nor consent to it, and if Miramon obstinately refuses to be brought to ter. us, and is still capable of resistance, the state of war w.U ontinue to be a fixed fact. The same arrival, at New-Orleans, which brings

dispatches to the Government at Washington, brings also public advices which do not at all justify the ocpe that the troubles of Mexico are over. On the one hand, it is stated that the Church party would drop Miramon, if they dared and substitute one of the brothers Cuevas in bis place. Pacheco, the new Spanish Minister, is said to be at the head of this movement. But the fear is, that if this step be taken, the garrison will desert to the Liberals. On the other hand, it is said that a movement was recently made by the Liberals to proclaim Miramon Dictator, simply with the object of creating a new distraction. The plot was nearly successful, but was defeated by the suspicions aroused by the presence of Aurchiano. The result was, the establishment of a more strict guard, and the imprisonment and torture of a large number of persons. Miramon, in the meantime, remained quietly at Lagos with a force of only 2,000 men, which, never theless, the federal forces in the neighborhood refrain from attacking. The negotiations for peace instituted by the Spanish minister, in these distracting circumstances, do not seem to prosper, while there are persons who believe that a combined French and Spanish floor will appear at Vera Cruz in the course of three or four nonths to cooperate with Miramon. According to The Brownsville Flag, Miramon had

repaired to Mexico at the request of the representatives of the English and French Governments, and their solution of the Mexican difficulties is to establish a monarchy with Miramon at its head as Emperor. This we presume to be about as probable as that the Prince f Wales should be sent there for that purpose.

VIOLENCE AT SOMBRERO ISLAND.

The schooner Emma Tuttle, Captain Barn-Il, arrived at Petersburg, Va., on Monday, from the Som-brero (Guano) Island, and furnished The Express of that city with the following particulars of the out-

that city with the following particulars of the outbreak on the part of the negroes:

"The negroes employed on the island, which is only three-fourths of a mile long, are all free, and are hired at the rate of twelve dollars a month to dig guane sud load the vessels that come for it. They number two hundred. The foreman, a white man, has been on the island a long time, and desiring to visit his home in New-England, had the good fortune, about two months ago, to meet with a brother free-mason, named Snow, who arrived from New-England in the schooner Eastern Star, of which he was first mate. With him he made a temporary change of place, Snow taking the foremarship of the island, and the foreman taking the position of first mate of the Eastern Star. Snow was a man of energy and determination, and being long habituated to the exercise of a vigorous command on shipboard did not change his system of discipline on the island. The negroes, who were principally English and Danish, and were obtained from the neighboring islands on the West Indies belonging to those nations, and were consequently always hostile to Americans, on account of the latter's slavery proclivities, grew dissatisfied with their new superintendent, and meditated every variety of revenge. Only four of them, however, seemed to have brought their designs to a concerted

of the latter a slavery proclivities, grew dissatisfied with their new superintendent, and meditated every variety of revenge. Only four of them, however, seemed to have brought their designs to a concerted measure, and on the 24th of July one of them was delegated to murder him, while the others were near to see that it was effectually done.

"They were engaged in loading a car, on this day, and the chosen murderer being up on the top of it, took advartage of the forewan as he was stooping on the ground below, and hurled a tremendous lump of guane at his head crushing his skull with the blow, and left him for dead on the ground. Considerable commotion followed among the whites, upon the discovery of the attempted murder, and the negro who committed the deed was in mediately arrested by Capt. Burnell of the Emma Tuttle, and Capt. Birdsell of the bark Warren, of Baltimore, placed him in irons and conveyed him on board the latter versel. It was their determination to take him into a United States port for trial.

The arrest created the wildset excitement among the negroes, who rose en masse and took possession of the issatd. The white employees, who numbered only twelve, were compelled to submit to the revolt, but were unharmed, since they remained non-committal, being too much intimidated to attempt to suppress the rage of two hurdered half-savage negroes, and at the same time afraid to join with them against the vessel,

rage of two hundred half-savage negroes, and at the same time afraid to join with them against the vessel, knowing that punishment was sure to follow from the United States authorities as soon as intelligence should have been conveyed to the nearest American port. The negroes threatened to sink the two vessels if their comrade was not given up, and when Cantain Biedeal at

negroes threatened to sink the two vessels if their comrade was not given up, and when Captain Birdsell sttempted to return to shore from the Warren they collected on the wharf and stoned him until he was forced
to take refuge back upon his bark.

"Capt Burnell got ashore safely, but was met with
savsge demonstrations from the insurgents, who were
armed in their right hands with huge clubs and in their
left with heavy blocks of guano. He with difficulty
made his way through them, and was compelled to surrender all the English money he had in his possession
to appease them sufficiently to admit of his eccape from
their murderous clubs. Getting safely into the office
of the agent, Mr. Elliott, who is owner of a large interest in the island, he succeeded in making ready for
his departure next day, having already taken his load,
and of returning unharmed to his vessel.

"Mr. Elliot expected in the course of a few days
fifty Irish hands from Richmond, with as many revolvers and other instruments of government and civilization, through means of which he would be able to subdue the revolvers, and effectually prevent any further
outpages, should it he his good forture to essage their

tion, through means of which he would be able to subdue the revolvers, and effectually prevent any further
outrages, should it the his good fortune to escape their
fury until that time. The superintendent was not dead
when the Tuttle left, on the 25th, but was not expected
to live. There was no physician on the island, and no
treatment he could receive could either alleviate his sufferings or insure a hope of his recovery.

"The negroes had refused all offers or demands to
return to work; but, bolding possession of the island.

return to work; but, holding possession of the island, were having a fine time with the provisions and privileges of the place, with nobody to dare to say 'bool' to the first one of them. This they will don't less insist upon continuing until their comrade is given up, or taken by themselves from the Warren."

PROBABLE MURDER IN THE FIRST WARD -At & late hour last night, two young men, named James O'Donnel and John Gilhouly, got into an altercation at the corner of Cedar street and Trinity-place, concerning an article that appeared in a paper called The City Life, reflecting upon the character of the latter. Gilhouly accused O Donnel of being instrumeatal in publishing the article and theatened to whip him. O'Donnel denied the charge and said he knew nothing about the matter.

During the hight of the altercation Gilhouly drew knife and suddenly plunged it into the abdomen of O'Donnell, inflicting a wound from which the intes tines protruded.

The wounded man fell to the sidewalk, exclaiming "I'm stabbed," whereupon Gilhouly fied. Officer Powers, of the First Precinct, hearing the disturbance, soon came up, but too late to catch the alleged murderer. O'Donnel was taken to the First Precinct Station-house, and from thence to the Hospital.

Sergeant Deuton, the officer in command of the Trinity-place station, immediately dispatched a number of his men to search for Gilhouly, but up to 2 o'clock this morning they were unable to obtain any clue to his whereabouts. It is said that O'Donnel cannot survive

The landed property of Russian nobility is mortgaged to the amount of \$368,000,000. Of this amount the Bank of Moscow has \$154,000,000 loaned on 662 estates; and the Bank of St. Petersburg \$106,500,000 on 7,491 estates.

Receipts of Produce. Total by all Routes, Aug. 11, 1950.—11,078 bbls. Flour, 806 bbls. Corn Meel, 41,798 bush. Wheat, 85,268 bush. Corn. 21,528 bush. Oats, 800 phgs. Whisky, 169 phgs. Lard, 55 phgs. Ashes.